WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 25, 1846.

MAHOGANY Veneers and Boards at Auction.—On Tuesday afternoon, 28th in stant, at 45 o'clock, I will sell at my store a handsome lot of mahogany, &c., viz.

3,000 feet mahogany and rosewood veneers
1,500 "coffm boards
WM. MARSHALL,
April 24.—FSc M

sibers will be notified some days in advance of the on their subscriptions will expire.

(spidons for a period less than a year will be received the proportioned to the above annual rates, manter's certificate of remittances in p lyment to them or advertisements will be a rufficient receip

April 24-FS&M

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

OR the May Balls.—We have 20 works drasses in Swiss and Mull muslins, to which write the attention of those in want of a hard and cheap dress for the approaching Manager of the approaching Manager of the approaching Manager of the approach of the manager of the

Also, a few reams of excellent tracing paper

many of the designand cheap. We are now description of goods for Ladies' and misses' wear Gentlemens' and youths' wear Floor, table, and silk oil-cloths Three-ply carpets and best mattings, &c. GEO. STEITIN

hawls, running from \$9 to \$100.
Also, a few plain white crape shawls

ANTON crape shawls.-We have in store

To the formation of companies here or in Europe for the purchase or disposal of lands in all parts of the United States;

To the prosecution

business, qualify the undersigned to perfor

egg of business, quanty the undersigned to perform any of the foregoing descriptions of business which may be confided to their care. An extensive per-sonal acquaintance with present and former high officers of the government, and members of either house of Congress, renders particular references un-

C. GAUTIER'S Ice Cream Saloon, cor-ner of Penasylvania avenue and 11th

ares made to order.

Metallic roofing, and spouting done with depatch, at the lowest rates.

April 23-6t [Intelligencer]

NEW ARRIVAL -- FRENCH FANCY Goods.—Just received a handsome assort

April 23-1y

the prosecution of claims on the United States for lands or money

red Centon crape shawls, in great vi

By E. s. Wright, Georgetown, D. C. ANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUC-TION.—On Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 1) lock, a. m., I shall sell at the residence of Licut

n'elock, a. m., I shall sell at the residence of Lieut. Blasell, at the upper end of Congress street, his stock of handsome furniture, &c.—consisting of Rich velvet-covered sofa, and chairs to match Marble top sideboard, mahogany dhairs, Brussels, and Ingrain carpets and ruge; straw mattings A very splendid satique dinner, desert, and coffee set—valued at \$500.

Rich Nankin China tea set—very valuable Three pieces rich chased silver ware; consisting of tea pot, sugar dish and cream pot; heavy ellverhalts; a new and besuured Sheffield plated tea and coffee set; set ivory knives and forks; set handsome waiters; satral lamps, cut glass tumblers, wires and champagess.

stion of drawings and tracings of the most apgle machinery used in Great Britain, consisting
thand low pressure steam engines; the whole
to working drawings of the aplendid lecomoon the Great Western Railway Company;
y large sheets of tracings of locomosives by
thorn & Co.; working drawings and tracings
to stoot approved turning lathes, upright drills,
as, shaping, planing, punching, and sheering
ticonstructions, including the aplendid rope
ing, forming, and laying machinery of dift constructions, including the aplendid rope
ing, forming, and laying machinery lately
de by the British government in the Deptord
yard; working tracings of engineers of Great
tern, Thames, and Medway ateamers, and
drawings of different descriptions—in fact,
a collection as is seldom in the power of
a individual to obtain, and such an opportunity
to occurs of parties having it in their power to Mahogany, French, and other bedste Marblo-top dressing bureaus, large mahogauy wardrobes; mahogany crib, with mattress and bed-ding; mahogany and wash tables; chamber sets, &c. Radiator and parlor stoves, with an excellent cooking stove, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture

An excellent milch cow. Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$50, cash; ver \$50, a credit of 60 days for approved endorsed ones bearing interest.

EDW. S. WRIGHT,

April 17—ff

Acctioneer.

As one of the subscriber, dated the 27th day of October, 1845, and recorded in Liber W B, No. 118, one of the land records for Washington county, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States and inseveral courts of the District of Columbia, and prosecutes all manner of claims against the United States, either before Congress or the different departments of the government.

THE SUBSCRIBER will open this morning a most extensive assortment of new and fash-

THE SUBSCRIBER will open this morning a most extensive assortment of new and fash-losable dry goods, being by the latest arrivals. Many of the designs are entirely new, beautiful, and cheap. We are now in the receipt of every cured to the satisfaction of the trustee, with interes from the day of sale. If the terms of sale be no complied with within five days from the day of sale, the property will be resold, for cash or on credit, on a notice of one week, at the purchaser's risk and

WALTER LENOX, Trustee. R. W. DYER, Auctioneer

April 18-6t

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPER-ty on Pennsylvania avenue for sale at public auction.—Will be soid at public auction on Wednesday, the 29th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., in front of the premises, the follow-ing valuable property on Pennsylvania avenue: Part of lots 17 and 18, in square B, with a three-story brick dwelling and store, with a back build-ing. The dwelling is eccupied by Mrs. Preuss as a

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Copper Company will be holden at the office of the treasurer of the company, in the city of Washington, on the Charles and the company, as the city of Washington, on the

ing. The dwelling is occupied by Mrs. Preuss as a boarding-house.

Lots 26 and 27, in square B, with a large three-story brick dwelling and large back building and stors. The dwelling is occupied by Mrs. Hamilton as a boarding house.

The attention of persons desiring to make investments in real cetate is invited to the above property, which is among the most valuable in this city. It is most eligibly situated, being on the square immediately, in front of Coleman's Hotel.

Terms: One-fifth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in four equal payments, at enc, two, three, and four years, with interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by a deed of trust on the property.

ROBT. W. DYER,
March 25—2awts the company, in the city of Washing the company, in the city of Washing the company, in the city of Washing the American American the company of the city of Washing the Company of t United States and Foreign Agency at Washington City, D. C.

THE undersigned have associated for the purpose of transacting business as general agents, athe city of Washington, D. C., under the firm and style of RICHARD S. COXE & CO.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of reactate generally in all parts of the United States;

To the formation of companies here or in Europe March 25—2awts

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUC VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,—At 5 o'clock, p. m. on Tuesday, the
5th day of May next, I shall sell lot No. 17, in
square No. 517, with the improvements, which are
a good two-story brick house. This property is situated near the corner of 5th and H streets, in a most
desirable and healthy part of the city.
At the same time I shall also sell lot No. 18 and
lot No. 29, in the same square.
Also, helf of lot No. 3, in square 128, lot 7, in
square 826; and lots I and 6, in square 1040.
Sale to commence with lot 17, in square 517, in
front of the premises, where all the property will be
sold.

centive departments or Congress;
To the obtaining remission of fines, penalties, and relitures, for alleged violation of the revenue or

Terms of sale: One-fourth of the purchase mone nents;
To the prosecution of claims before any boards of commissioners now existing or hereafter to be in cash; balance in equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, for notes satisfactorily se cured, bearing interest. provided.

Long experience, and extensive practical knowl-R. W. DYER.

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

WALUABLE brick houses and lots at auction.—On Saturday, the 25th instant, shall sell on the premises, at 5 o'clack, p. m., lot No 3, in square No. 288, fronting on north G street 4 feet 7 inches, between 12th and 13th atreets west house of Congress, results a passage of Congress, results a passage of Congress, results a passage of Charges, but in all cases communications addressed to the firm must be post paid.

Charges will be reasonable.

Office Twelfth street, between E and F streets.

RICHARD S. COXE,

ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN,

JAMES PRENTISS,

WILLIAM A. BRADLEY.

April 23—19 feet 7 inches, between 12th and 13th streets west, with the improvements, which are two new three, and one two-story brick houses, with back buildings. These houses contain zix rooms in front and two in the back buildings, well finished, with tin roofs. This property is handsomely situated for private residences. We deem it not necessary to give any further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call and look for themselves.

ersons wishing to purchase can call and look for hemselves.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above oroperty, I shall proceed to sell lot No. G, in Buist's subdivision, in square 318, fronting 25 feet on 12th street, and 100 feet deep, between H street north oner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street respectfully notifies the public and his kind pairons that he will open on Monday, 13th April, his salcons, where he will serve up in his best manner, ice cream of various flavors, Roman and champagie punch, jellies, &c.

Having fitted his room up in superb style with new and rich furniture, he invites the public to visit them, and pledges himself to do all in his power to accommodate his customers.

April 13—d6t [Nat. Intel.] street, and 100 feet deep, between H street north and New York avenue, with the improvement, which is a new brick two-story back building, 28 by 15 feet, with slate roof. Persons wishing to make a good investment will do well to attend the sale.

Terms: One-fourth cash, the balence in 6, 12, and 18 months, for notes bearing interest; a deed given, and a deed of trust taken.

A. GREEN, April 20-6t

A SURE CURE.—This highly commen-datory letter from one of the most eminent practitioners, renders further remarks at this time from the proprietor unnecessary. From W. Dalton, M. D. M. R. C. S. of Mid-

April 13—66. [Nat. Intel.]

Refrigerators and Water Coolers.

JOSEPH H. NEVITT, opposite Fuller's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, has on hand, and is manufacturing, a large supply of his highly improved refrigerator for cooling meats, butter, milk, fruits, &c., &c., with or without water coolers attached. The coolers keep an abundant supply of pure cold water always ready for use, without the iso being mixed with the water, or occupying any space inside of the refrigerator. He can confidently recommend them as the best article of the kind yet invented, as the following certificates from some of our most respectable citizens will show:

We, the undersuped, have in use the refrigerators, with cooler for water attached, manufactured by Jos. H. Nevitt, and recommend them as surpassing all others we know of for convenience and utility.

Mrs. Thos. H. Benton, Dr. J. M. Thornas, dlesex Hospital. TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CU TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CU-BEBS AND COPAIVA, has long been considered in our hospital as the best and only cure for gonorrhea, &c. I esteem the proprietor a public benefactor, in preparing, as he has done, a "concentrated combination of two of the

has done, a "concentrated combination of two of the most powerful adjurants in the cure of those diseases for which it is intended, uniting their virtues, depriving them of all unpleasant taste, rendering them agreeable to the stomach, and presenting a medicine in so neat and elegant a form, an either to offend the eye or taste of even the most fastidious."

It is in high and deserved repute with the medical profession generally, and with the sceptical certainly deserves a fair and candid trial.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by James Tarrant, druggist, &c., No. 268, Green wich street, corner of Warren, New York. Also, for sale by Z. D. GILMAN, druggist,

Penn. avenue, near Brown's Hotel.

April 18—tf Mrs. Thos. H. Benton, Dr. J. M. Thomas,
Dr. Laurie, "Thos. Miller,
Wm. Cix, Thos. Mulroe, esq.,
Kreiber Alex. McIntire, esq.,
Wm. Gadaby, esq., McClintock Young, esq.
Goolers can be strached to old refrigerators. He
would also sek attention to the improved summerbaker, sold by him, which will do the cooking for a

saker, sold by him, which will do the cooking for a family at a saving of at least fifty per cent. in fuel and labor over any other method, and without the heat so disagreeable in warm weather. The above, together with a full assortment of tin and sheet-iron ware, he will sell as low as they can be bought in the country, for cash.

Bath-bouses fitted up, and all kinds of bathing fix-tures made to order.

CE-CREAM SALOON. -JOHN MILLER CE-CREAM SALOON.—JOHN MILLER,
To onfectioner, at the corner of F and 9th streets,
respectfully informs his friends and customers that,
in addition to the rooms heretofore used by him on
the first floor of his establishment, he has fitted up
an ice-cream saloon on the second floor, which is
elegantly furnished, lighted, and provided with
everything necessary for the accommodation and
gratification of those ladies and gentlemen who may
honor him with their company in private parties.

Acril 24—31

THE Partnership heretofore existing Gloves, combs, perfumery,
Fana in every variety, relicules,
Parses, bug and pures-clasps, &c.
Also, a few very superior and beautiful parasolets.

J (1888)
Opposits Centre-market.
A supply of hair-work contantly on hand, and orders executed at the shortest notice.

April 32—3tif under the firm of Levis & Hotland having been dissolved on the 17th instant, all persons indebted to them are requested to call without delay, and settle their accounts by cash or short motes, with J. W. Williams or E. Warner, at their office, No. 10 Concert Hall, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same, as the books of the firm must be closed.

Navy Agent's Office.

Washington. April 16, 1846.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday the 16th day of May ensuing, for fornishing this naval station with all the fresh meat and vegetables that may be required, commencing on the lat day of Juny next, and terminating on the 30th day of June, 1847, being a period of twelve months; comprehending a supply for the men in ordinary at the yard; such others as may be here from time to time in vessels, and the supplies to the two hoapitals; a schedule of which latter, supplies will be furnished upon application at this office, Offers must be made by the pound for each article, and be endorsed "offer for fresh beef and vegetables, for navy station at Washington;" and two responsible persons, residents of this District, named as the sureties of the person making the offer. No offer will be considered unless it conforms to the above stipulations. Ten per cent. will be reserved from each bill until the contract is completed.

WM. B. SCOTT, Navy Agent.

April 17—2awt16May.

April 17-2awt16May.

April 17—2awt16May.

YOUNG & STEER have now the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they expect to open for their, inspection, this day, one of the most elegant stocks of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS that they have eye exhibited in this market. We shall have a greater variety of cloths suitable for spring coats; of single milled cassimeres, drillings, ducks, &c., for pentaloons; and of silks, astins, cashmeres, and marseilles, for vests—of English, French, Prussian, and American manufacture—than at any former season, at prices which we think must please all reasonable men.

We have also a large and carefully-selected stock of fancy articles for gentlemen. And, in short, almost every thing (except hats and boots) belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe.

March 30—3taw1mif

A GENCY FOR CLAIMS AT WASH-

A INGTON.—The undersigned offers his ser-vices as an agent for claims upon either of the de-partments or Congress.

Particular attention will be paid to the settlement Particular attention will be paid to the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, who may find it inconvenient to attend personally, especially those of the mayy. His experience and practical knowledge will afford many facilities. Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the

mount claimed and the extent of service require Communications (post paid) will receive imm Room No. 11 Todd's Building Pennsylvania aven

Pennsylvania aven
REFERENCES.
Commodore Charles Stewart, U. S. N.
Commodore John Downes, U. S. N.
Stephen Cambreleng, esq., New York.
A. O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, Treasu
Department.

Department.
Rev. Septimus Tuston, Chaplain to the Senate. John C. Rives, esq., Washington, D. C. John Beyle, esq., " James Hoben, esq., " John Beyle, esq., James Hoban, esq., Charles O. Handy, esq., Purser U. S. Navy. John De Bree, esq., R. R. Waldron, esq.,

PINE-OIL LAMPS.—Three years' past experience has proved that Gold's patent pine-oamps are the cheapest and best in use; one lam will give as much light as ten sperm candles, at the cost of half a cent an hour. To this kind of lamp no accident can occur, and the oil containing no grease, will not injure the finest carpets, if turned over upon them. They are not only superior to lard lamps, &c., but to gas and the best gas fixtures in the world, or to any other lamps burning an kind of oil. For sale by

J. F. CALLAN,

FATREAX INSTITUTE, Pairfax coun ty, Va., near Alexandria, D. C.—The cound term of the eighth annual session of this natitution, will commence with February, and continue to the second week in July, from which ime to September first the annual vacation executes.

onds.
The subscriber believes that he can offer to pa The subscriber believes that he can offer to parents having sons to educate very peculiar advantages in the arrangements, discipline, and instruction of his school. His system is adapted to a select number of pupila, with a view to the exclusion of bad materials, and the best results to boys of good character, disposed to study, willing to submit to discipline, and capable of being influenced by honorable and virtuous motives. A much larger amount of time and labor is devoted to them than is common in schools generally; the number of assistant instructers is large in proportion to the pupils, and of a high character for competency and faithfulness; and the course of instruction in the different departments, including the English language, the classics, and mathematics, is thorough and extensive. The French department continues to enjoy the very valuable services of Professor De Loutte.

References can be given, if desired, to gentlemen

Further particulars will be communicated on ap-Sication to the subscriber, Theological Seminary, P. S., Fairfax county, Virginia.

GEORGE A. SMITH, principal. Jan. 30, 1846.

AND AGENCY IN TEXAS.—The subscriber, having, during a residence of 9 or 10
years in Texas, been connected with the land offices
thereof, and having acted as the agent of his friends
in the United States, in purchasing, selling, holding,
paying taxes upon, and giving a general superintendence to their lands in Texas, respectfully offers
his services to such other persons abroad as may
wish to engage them. vish to engage them.

REFERENCES. His excellency Anson Jones, General Sam. Houston, General T. J. Rusk, General P. J. Henderson, Colonel James Love, Colonel James Riley, Hon. D. S. Kauffman, Texian chergé d'affaires, Washington city; Matthew St. Clair Clarke, do.; Kingman & Co., do.; General C. F. Mercer, and the Texian consuls abroad.

Many forfeitures are about to accrue, from failure

Many forfeitures are about to accrue, from failure to pay taxes; many claims, otherwise good, will be barred by adverse possession of three years—that being the limitation; many titles of lands conveyed in the United States, cannot be admitted to record in Texas, for want of proper authentication. Owing to some one or other of these causes, the best lands are in a condition to be lost.

re in a condition to be loat.

Having made it my business to become acquaint
id with all the laws relating to titles, and being deermined to attend diligently to all claims confided to one, I require, in all cases, an advance in cash, suffi-cient to cover expenses of investigation. When that shall be done, I am willing to take a contingent interest in the lands for attention and services. ROBERT D. JOHNSON.

Galveston, August 7, 1845.

WILLIAM C. BRENT, Attorney and V Counsellor at Law, Washington, D. will commence the practice of his profession in conexion with H. H. DENT, Esq.; and in addition the usual business of the legal profession, will attend to claims which may come before Congress, or eithe to claims which may come before Congress, or either of the executive departments or bureaus, or before any domestic or international tribunal created for the adjustment of private claims, and in general to any claims or rights of property, in which his profes-sional services may be useful.

sional services may be useful.

Office (the same occupied by Mr. Dent) 4½ street,
west side, near City Hall.

The undersigned will continue a prompt and
careful attention to the branches of business referred
to in the above card, and particularly to any cases
in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which

ne may be retained. Feb. 12-cotf [National Intelligencer.]

A UGUSTUS FISCHER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Austin, Travis country, Texas, will attend faithfully and promptly to any business connected with his profession in this city, and the adjoining counties. He will also attend to any business in the land office, such as procuring patents, perfecting titles, &c. Letters must be paid to procure attention. REFERENCES.

Hon. J. P. Henderson, San Augustin. Hon. Ebenezer Aflen, Austin. Hon. Marnecas Hone, Galveston. J. D. Grossbeck, Houston. Dothonde & Grogsbeck, New Orleans. Jan 17— [Nat. Intel.]

CONGRESSIONAL. SPEECH OF MR. BAGBY,

perfectly certain that he would have been just as apt to be wearied out, without coming to a gearent engagement, as his great adversary. So is a memorable instance in modern warfare. If that amarkable person who, for a season, blazed as a terrible meteor before the eyes of all Europe, had acted upon the policy observed by the commander of the allied forces, by retreating and avoiding action, it is evident he never would have crossed the Russan line, and witnessed the conflagration of Moscow or received in consequence that blow from which he never recovered.

To apply these principles to the question now before us. Great Britain and the United States both assert title to the territory in dispute, and, to some

lake a cursory view of the whole subject, as persented to us at the commencement of the present session of Congress.

Various constructions have been placed upon that part of the President's message which relates to the question now under consideration, and different keys have been employed for the purpose of unlocking the true meaning of that instrument. I do not pretend to be a formidable State-paper critic; and those who know me best know full well that I am not the indiscriminate advocate of power, or produgal in praise of those who wield it. I have power, and am naturally and habitually distrustful of those who wield it. But I avail myself of this occasion to say, that, in my judgment, the annual message of President Polk is one of the plainest and ablest State papers ever submitted to the two houses of Congress, from the origin of the government to the present time; and that, in relation to the Oregon question, whatever cavils or censures may be passed upon it here, he has placed himself on an eminence, where the affections, the judgment, the confidence and the approphation of his counterment. and extensive. The French department continues to enjoy the very valuable services of Professor De Loute.

References can be given, if desired, to gentlemen in the chies of the District, in Virginia, Maryland, and numerous other States, whose sons have been educated at this institution during the eight years of its existence.

Further particulars will be continued in an attentions, the judgment, the continues will cluster around him, and sustain him. In speak from the record in the chies of the District, in Virginia, Maryland, and numerous other States, whose sons have been educated at this institution during the eight years of its existence.

ident, sustained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

This is my view of the message. In sustaining, as I shall attempt to do, the correctness of these views, it is necessary that I should state, in general terms, my own opinion, relative to the title to the Oregon territory. In performing this part of my duty, I shall not go into all the details. That task has been performed with more ability by the eminent statesman at the head of the State Department, as well as by gentlemen on this floor, and especially by my friend from New York, [Mr. Dix.] I shall only state my views in regard to the extent of our title, and the general grounds on which it rests.

I believe, then, Mr. President, that to the whole territory in dispute we have the best title in existence. This opinion is predicated upon the discovery of the great river Columbia by Captain Gray, in 1792, when he not only discovered the mouth of the river, but entered it, and sailed up it some distance. If there is verity in history, he was the first who ever did enter and sail up it. I predicate my opinion further, in support of the American title to Oregon, upon the exploration and taking possession by Lewis and Clarke, in 1806, of the whole country drained by the Columbia, from its head to its mouth, and by the settlement of Astoris by American citizens before the late war with Great Britain, and by the solemn and formal restoration of Astoris to the United States by Great Britain after the war. By the first article of the treaty of Ghent, it was stipulated ter the war. By the first article of the treaty

"That all territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, except ing only the islands afterwards named in the Bey of Fundy, shall be restored without delay."

Under this stipulation Great Britain restored As-oris to the United States after the war, thereby vir-

home: suppose that, instead of her present wasted condition, she exhibited to the sations of the earth the proud and powerful front she did in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella; suppose, in addition to her Neetka sound, she

Amion.

SPEECH OF MR. BAGBY,

OF ALABAMA.

OF ALABAMA.

In Senset, Thursday, April 10, 1846—On the joint is resolution for giving the notice to terminate the convention between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the Oregon territory.

Mr. BAGBY addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. Barsoners: Hi, in the age in which we live, most changed and incliquent habits of hinking and of acting, asything could attract unusual attention, of cetting, asything could attract unusual attention, or excite unusual surprise, it would, be that, and to the Oregon territory, there should still be those who are disposed to pour the oil of programmation upon the dead sea of a lifeless negotiation, and to leave this question, which now so deeply engage the attention of the country, to be silvel oppration of time. Time, Mr. Persedent, is a mighty agent of time of the world as a passive agent. It is not a means by which events are to be accomplished, but it is a passive agent. It is not a means by which events are to be accomplished, but it as editing the properties of the proper action of the country, to the silvel oppration of time. Time, Mr. Persedent, is a mighty agents.

And with great respect for the opinions of culpars, it appears to me that a great error has been consmitted in applying the inaximo of war to the taxes of the same pokey, it is perfectly certain that he would have been just as yet to be wearied out, without coming to a general engagement, as his great adversary. So in a remarkable person who, for a season, blazed as a territory where who deviced to Great Britain, and with each of the every would have crossed the Russian like with a law the company that the would have the send that the world have the engagement, as his great adversary. So in a remarkable person who, for a season, blazed as a territory where who doubt shat, the whole contribution actually reviewed in consequence that blow from which he never ecovered.

And with great respect for the opinions of collection of the configuration of the season pokey

To apply these principles to the question now bee force us. Great Britzin and the United States both assert title to the territory in dispute, and, to some extent, they are both in possession of it, and Great Britzin to a greater extent than we are. If inaction will enable us to obtain possession. I conclude, therefore, that if this system of inaction continues fore, that it has been used in the still that it intervening year will only increase the difficulty a final and amicable settlement. Under this conviction, and without considering it necessary to inquire into the wisdom of the policy by which the settlement of the question has been so long delayed, and the embarrassments in the way to such astillement so greatly increased. I have from the time that this question first occupied the public mind, after I came into the Senate, been uniformly in favor of giving the notice, in order to dispel the popular delusion which prevails upon the subject, and to render it up, so far as we are concerned, to its proper owners. If only a part of it is usually to the settlement of the present its way to the continuence of the proper owners. If only a part of it is usually to the settlement of the question in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in order to us, I am in favor of giving the notice, in

settlement in 1905, or, as nor own sattement, unit within a very recent, period, have uniformly con tended, by the treaty of Nootka sound? But, sir, other topics have been introduced in this discussion, some of which I propose to notice Instead of the calm and temperate tone usually en

Sinte papers ever submitted to the two houses of deeds, senators have given the reisn to their inspections of the government to the present time; and that, in relation to the Oregon question, whatever cavil so creatures may be passed upon it here, he has placed himself on an emission, and the approbation of his countrymen will cluster around him, and sustain him. In speaking of this document, I give no pariot, or closet, which is the state of the submitted legions, have, blooched, and deather may be the relations between the Chief Magistrate of the country and myself—and they are precisely such as ought to subsist between the head of one department of the government and a member of another department—I am here not to express his views of the message, but my own. And flatter myself that I shall be able to satisfy even my honorable friend from North Carolina, on the relation of the chamber, I (Mr. Masswall) white precisely such that the position and the proposed of the chamber, I (Mr. Masswall) white position in the work of the propose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not for the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not for the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not be the rights of sepalute to the dead, or administering the right of the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not be the rights of sepalute to the dead, or administering the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not be the right of the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not be the right of the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but he will be a purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but fatal atand—not be the case of the chamber, and the purpose of collecting memorials of his country made a glorious but here the country has a glorious but here the countr

like the disturbed dream of Clarence,

"was lengthened after life."

This war is to be of ten years' duration. For that dismal period, all the progress in all the arts that tend to adorn and embellish and aweeten human life, the exercise of the virtues, intelligence, humanity, and religion, all that contributes to our hopes in life, or our consolistion in death, are to be utterly and entirely suspended. This is not all, sir. Not only all the exercise of human conductors (executive and the exercise of human conductors). are all the sources of human employment, (except war,) of advancement and civilization, to be dried up, but at the end of that portentous struggle, at the mention of which, if the picture be correctly drawn, nations ought to turn pale, we are to find ourselves loaded with a debt of \$750,000,000 of direct, and an equal amount of incidental, das amounting in all to \$1,500,000,000! A pretty roun sum, sir, in these times, when we are endeavoring to bring the expenses of the government down to the revenue standard. But, sir, this is not all. No only are all, the habitudes of life to be broken in toris to the United States after the war, thereby virtually acknowledging that it was ours at the time she captured it from us.

Now, suppose that Spain, instead of yielding to the tide of encroschment which ever and anon has lashed against her territorial possessions on this continent, and to the silent but no less destructive wave of corruption and indolence by which the strength of her power has been undermined at Some future Capar, or Cromwell, or Bonaparte,

to ritle roughshod over the ruins of his coun-if no one of the generals commanding the en armies the war will require should acquire cient ascendency over the public mind to himself to the supreme seat of power, like 0 himself to the supreme seat of power, like Octa and Antony and Lepidus of old, they will p and divide a ruteed and undone cou among themselves. These are the pict with which, from day to day, the Set for the last four months, have been am or terrified, in the discussion of a quastion inving the true construction of title papers, and the ductions to be drawn from historical facts run back through the silent lapse of centuries that past. No one at all familiar with the past bis of recombined and the past bis of centuries that

back through the silent lapse of centuries that are past. No one at all familiar with the past history of republics can be ignorant that these gloomy apprehensions have too much foundation. But the darkness and the gloom in which the history of the ancient republics are shrouded, melts in the glare of the beam that breaks from the portals of our own free and glorious institutions. Sir, we have, had two wars, and as it happens, with the same power with whom it seems to be apprehended we are now threatened with third. At the end of the first, that great and venerated man to be apprehended we are now threatened with third. At the end of the first, that great and venerated man to be apprehended we are now second, we apply the endearing appaliation of the Faster of his country, having conducted the army of the revolution successfully to rictory and glory was elected by his country near to preside over the civil administration of the government which he had so eminently contributed to establish. He who had been first in war, became first in peace, and will, to the latest generation of time, be first in the hearts of his country men. Liberty was not destroyed by elevating Washington to the chief magistracy of the country, although he had commanded the armies of his country.

country, although he had commanded the armies of his country.

In the age which succeeded the revolution, we became involved in another war with Great Britain. In that age there appeared another character of the stage, who has been syited the second Washington. He, after having brought the second war of independence to a glorious termination on the plains of New Orleans, was, in the faliness of time, elevated to the highest office in the gift of his countrymen, and filled it for eight years. And, sir, so far from having usurped supreme power, or prostrated the liberties of his country, I, who never voted for him, willingly bear to his memory the just tribute of having done more to vindicate the true principles of the constitution than any man that ever lived. These two men, after having conducted armies of freemen fighting for freedom, to victory and to glory, were elevated to supreme civil power, which they voluntarily resigned, resired to the tranarmies of freemen fighting for freedom, to victory and to glory, were elevated to supreme civil power, which they volustarily resigned, resired to the tranquil walks of private life, contributing their best exertions to the duration, the permanency, and the immortality of the institutions of their country, and silently descended to the temb, followed by the benedictions of grateful millions. Their monuments are the everleasting hills of their country, that country which they labored through life to make free and to keep free. I mention these things, not to indicate my preference for military men for civil employment. Not at all. I feel no such preference. If do it for the purpose of contrasting the virtues of the illustrious and venerated dead of my own country, with the examples furnished by other countries in ancient, and of our remarkable instance in modern times. And from that conteast I draw deduction not only highly favorable to the virtues of some of our most illustrious men; but, what is of infinitely more importance, I draw the most consoling hopes of the perpetuity of our institutions from the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of our people. Sir, before this spirit, of military domination and rule can be established in this country, not only the entire intelligence and patriotism of twenty millions of people will have to be subjugated, but twenty-eight separate sovereignities, and constantly increasing, with their peculiar guardians and defenders, will have to be overcome, among whom the distinguished senator from South Carolina now stands, and has long stood, a most conspicuous champion! I am not, therefore, to be deterred from the sources which I believe to be correct upon this question by the reached-and-bloody-boars of military despotism. I have no fear but the race of Beutanes will been passe which the Creasars. These are some of the great bullwarkethal stand between the free institutions of the country and the castalishment of military despotism, the dreaded fruit of this Oregon war.

and undone country, it became, steenancy in order to justify every act of British rapacity, to charge a portion of that unoftending people, with rebellion against British power. I think Sheridan described it as a rebellion set on fost by an old wroman, carried on by two cunuchs, and suppressed by an affidavit. I think this Oregon war will prove equally the work of imagination.

And I avail myself of this last occasion to say that no man in America was more in favor of the union of Texas with the United States than I was; or, according to the measure of his ability, did more to accomplish it than I did. It is true that I had, upon that subject, as I have upon every subject, my own views of the proper mode of attaining the object, and upon those views I acted. Time, the great unfolder of events, will determine whether I, and those with whom I thought and acted, were right or not, and to that test I am willing to submit them. I did not then think, nor do I now think, that there was anything in the panie cry of "now or never." I could not have believed that, without imputing to the authorities and the people of Texas, the intention, more than intimated at the time, of a disposition to transfer themselves to Great Britain. That I never did believe, and never will believe. I would as soon suspect the people of any other State of this Union of such an intention. I know something of the people of Texas. They are flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone. American hearts beat in their bosoms, and animate their actions. Those who fought the battle of San Jacinto, are congenial spirits with those who fell at the straits Thermopylis, and the legitimate descendants of those who fell at Bunker's Hill, and Brandywine, and Little York, and the legitimate descendants of those who fell at Bunker's Hill, and Brandywine, and Little York, and the other sanctified battle-fields of the revolution. I was in favor of having Texas ceded to the United States, of paying for her lands, thereby preventing the existence of two separate land systems, and of furnishing her in that way the means of paying the debt contracted in her struggle for independence; of taking charge of having Texas ceded to the United States, of paying for her lands, thereby preventing the probability of war with that power, and of settling in her borders another question nor vantification any impropriety of motive or of action. I voted agains

force and obligation, even of bad have, when mode in pursuance of the constitution.

But to return to the question before the Senate. We have been repeatedly told that the notice would not lead to war necessarily, but that the consequences might lead to that result. My rule in public affairs is, to ascertain what is right, to do it, and leave the consequences to Him is whose hands are the destinies of individuals and of nations. I have never believed that giving this notice would lead to war between the two countries. I stated early in the discussion of this question that it would not lead to war, because it ought not to lead to war. The net is is matter of contact. We harpsined for the right to give the notice. We stipulated for it in a selemin convention. I placed my disclict an ear estimates the first to the measure not entire its a matter of contact. We harpsined for the right to give the notice. We stipulated for it in a selemin convention. I placed my disclict an ear estimates the consequence of the consequence of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; Buell's Farmers' Companion. For sale by Farmers' Companion. For sale by Farmers' Companion. For sale by Samuel Cole, P. M., the "Freemason's Moditor," by Samuel Cole, P. M., t

charity to believe that Great Britain charity to believe that Great Britain has no desire for war, and will not resort to it upon a mere dimey pretext. When I speak of charity, I do not mean that stituted, stativing thing which evinces itself in giving aims to the poor. I speak of a great feeling of national brotherhood, of a great principle of civilization and humanity—that great feeling of enlarged benevolence towards our species which is allied to faith and hope, and is said to be greater than either! If the we duttons are under the influence of this feelings and I believe they are.

allied to faith and hope, and is said to be greater than either? If the two indions are under the influence of this feeling, and I believe they are, war cannot some of this election.

But even should I be saistaken in all my anticipations in regard to the final result of this question, there is one thing in which I cannot be mistaken; and that is, that the responsibility or the blainer of this war cannot attach to the present administration of the government of the United States. Public opinion in this country, at least, in divided between 49° and 54° 40°. Much the larger portion of the people, and of their public servants, believe that the American title is good to 54° 40°. But the President, in a spirit of compromise, offers to settle the long penifing controversy at 49°, and senators on the other side say that they are willing and ready, if necessary, to fight for 49°. If, therefore, war comes, the responsibility will be on Great Britain, and great will that responsibility be. The President will, at least, enjoy the reflection that war or mot, with propriety, "shake her goy tocks at him."

But it is said that, although the President was right in offering 49°, he was wrong in withdrawing it. I do not think so. Something is due to the dignity of mations; and, for one, I shall always insastinat the government of my own country shall not be unmindful of it. I think the President was perfectly right in withdrawing the proposition affect it was rejected. And I my views could prevail.

dignity of nations; and, for one, I shall always inmat that the government of my own country shall
not be ulminiful of it. It think the President was
perfectly right in withdrawing the proposition after
it was rejected. And if my views could prevail,
that offer would never, never be renewed by the
government of the United States. There is a point,
up to which concession as a virtue; but beyond
which it is humiliation and degradation. This whole
doctrine of compromise has been misunderstood,
or at least misunated: If two parties are litigating
any subject matter, and one of them offers to concade a part in order to sattle it, and the other refuse
it; the rights of the party offering are not at all affected by it. This is the vision leav reason, and
morality. Neither can I at all concur in the opinion
expressed by my friend from North. Carolina, [Mr.
Haywoon.] that, if the proposition to "compromise
at 49° should be made by the British government,
the President would be bound in honor to accept it."
Not at all. If that proposition should be returned
by the British government, it will present a question
of expediency merely. There will be no obligation,
sither of honor or morality; but the government of
the United States will be at full and perfect liberty
to ask itself the simple question, what is best to be
done! And she can answer that question either
way, without tarnishing her honor, or violating any
principle of merality; neither of which, have I any
fear, will ever be done by the present administration.

I come now to the particular form of the notice.

principle of merality; neither of which, have I any fear, will ever be done by the present administration.

I come now to the particular form of the notice. I prefer a simple, naked notice, not only because the Committee on Foreign Relations, the constituted organ of this body, has recommended that form, but because it is, in my judgment, most proper. This is a business transaction,—important, to be sure, but so much the better reason why if should be plain, direct, unequivocal. Next to the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I prefer the resolutions from the House of Representatives; not only because they are proper in themselves, but in consideration of the vast and overwhelming majority by which they passed through that great citadel of freedom—the representatives of the people. For the proposition of the senator from Georgia [Mr. Cotauttr] I cannot vote. After what has taken place in the progress of this negotiation, I will vote for whither the compression of the senator from Georgia [Mr. Cotauttr] I cannot vote. After what has taken place in the progress of this negotiation, I will vote for whatever, consistently with the honor and the interest of the country, may be most acceptable to the Senate. Unanimity, with me, is a great object. This is no party question. It is purely national. I will therefore act with those, of whatever party, who, according to my views, insist most strenuously upon the honor and the interest of the country. I will not knowingly secrifice a particle of the one, and I shall be very sparing in surrendering any portion of the other.

I have stated the main reasons why I am in fa-

knowingly secrifice a particle of the one, and I shall be very sparing in surrendering any portion of the other.

I have stated the main reasons why I am in favor of giving the notice. There is one other of a general nature. It is one of those great questions of a general nature, in which the people of the country have a common interest, and I am anxious to have it disposed of. In addition to that, I am by this as I was by another great question; I look upon it as one of the inevitable steps in the progress of our destiny as a nation. I know that some sensitors have spoken of national destiny in terms almost approaching ridicals. For one, I see, or at least I think I see, the hand of destiny in the career of individuals and of nations. Towards the completion of that destiny in which, under Providence, we are humble instruments, I frankly confess that I have looked forward with hope and exultation, as an humble actor in the great drama of public affairs, to the time when the tree of liberty, planted by the labor and watered by the blood of the heroes of the revolution, should be seen throwing its luxuriant branches across the majestic heights of the Rocky mountaines, and when the oppressed and the downtrodden of the nations who have so long sat in political darkbess, should be seen flocking in crowds to the shores of the Pacific, and finding peace, and security, and protection, and all the bleasings of regulated liberty, the trial by jury, freedom of conscience and of speech, the writ of habeas corpus, and the freedom of the presentity of our institutions. My deliberate opinion is, that, if we should retain a sufficient amount of public virtue to entide us to that portion of the Divine protection which we have heretofore of incidents in this chamber, or in the political history of the country.

"All of which I saw, and part of which I was."

And I avail myself of this last occusion to say that no man in America was more in face of the country.

enjoyed, the United States are destined, by their example, to give freedom to the world.

Mr. President, it is not to be disguised that we are entering on a new era in our history as a nation. From a handful of feeble and oppressed colonists, amounting to less than three malions, we have, in less than three quarters of a century, risen to twenty millions of inhabitants, blessed with every variety of climate, and a soil, for its extent, the most fertile and productive on which the sun has ever shone. Numerous rivers roll their ceaseless tributes to the ocean through every section of our extensive country, bearing on their bosoms the products of our diversified labor, where a vigorous and healthy commercial marine is ready to transport them abroad, and bearing back in return the productions of every part of the habitable globe. Education, and the arts and sciences, are unfolding to us the hidden treasures, and all the mysteries of nature. A free government and religious toferation make up the sum of our political prosperity and greatness. We send upon an eminence, where the eyes of the natures are directed toward us. It becomes us, then, to pursue such a source in our transactions with the rest of mankind, as may promote the fulfilment of our destiny as a nation. This can only be done by a firm and rigid adherence to the eternal principles of markind. our destiny as a nation. This can only be done by a firm and rigid adherence to the eternal principles of justice. And I conclude with the expression of the fervent hope, that as we finally adjudge and determine this question, so we may be judged when we appear at the awful bar of that tremendous fribunal where the accounts of individuals and of nations are finally settled, and where the record which contains the proceedings of the Senate of the United States upon the Oregon question shall be opened and unfolded, in the presence of an assembled universe.

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